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SATURDAY, JAN 14, 1919

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ON BEING WOUNDED.

SCOTTISH SOLDIER'S EXPERIENCE.

It may seem strange after four years of war to ask people to read an article on being wounded; but there has been so much unnecessary anguish suffered by those who have fathers, sons, brothers, or sweethearts wounded, that it really seems needful and kind to do so.

Sympathy is certainly sweet to the wounded man—if it isn't overdue, for we all like a little pitying—but to be quite honest, he often feels he is getting more than his due, because he knows it springs largely from mistaken notions of what he has suffered.

I do not mean to belittle the potential suffering or danger caused through being wounded, but to make clear—for the sake of those at home—that most wounds are not felt at all when received.

The mind, at the moment, is usually concerned with other things, and what a man is not thinking about he does not feel. Even with bad wounds the pain often worries the patient less than the inconvenience of his injuries. So that much of the horror of being wounded is purely imaginary, and anyone who has been under the hands of the dentist knows as much about pain as many a wounded man.

In speaking to numbers of men wounded under various conditions, I have found that not one even knew he was wounded, when the accompanying circumstances were in some degree exciting, until he found that the injured member was not responding to the dictates of his will.

In my own case—which was typical of most casualties from shell fire—the circumstances were not at all exciting, yet I had to examine myself before I knew where I had been hit.

I sat snugly in a tiny observation post, drawing a panorama. My lunch was on the bench beside me, and as I turned to the left to open it an enormous bell seemed to clang, and everything disappeared in a sea of primrose yellow.

This yellow blindness may have lasted minutes, but I think it was only seconds. I remember thinking that my head, at least, must be all right because I could think. Then as my sight gradually came back I realised that the bursting shell hadn't even knocked me off the bench, although the iron roof of the dug-out was blown off.

It was only in stooping to pick up my scattered papers that I realised my right arm hung helpless. Blood also ran down my face and neck, so, being alone, I thought it wise to let things lie meantime, and make for the nearest help, to find out the extent of my injuries.

At various dressing stations little pieces of shell were extracted from my face, neck, and scalp, and later several larger pieces from my arm in hospital. One piece was left in my shoulder—a sound performance.

A broken clavicle, a deaf ear, and flesh wounds were the extent of my "packet," which, though efficient ultimately to result in my discharge from the army, yet gave me less pain from the time I was hit than I can remember enduring from toothaches in my schooldays.

So sympathetic readers, shun not your kindred to wounded men, but keep your own minds as clear as possible with regard to what they suffer. In the *Daily Herald*.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

BY LIEUT. K. N. COLVILLE.

Though Denmark has not been in a position hitherto to express at all frankly her views on the question of Schleswig-Holstein, there are signs that she is beginning to move in the matter, and the fate of those Duchies is bound to crop up in any future discussion regarding the settlement of Germany's relations with her neighbours. It is as well therefore to recapitulate the facts of the question.

Schleswig is the district from which our own ancestors, the Jutes and Angles, hailed, and when so many of them moved out Danes moved in. It remained, however, throughout the Dark Ages a bone of contention between the King of Denmark and that personage of somewhat vague authority, the Emperor; till finally, about the time of our own Henry II, it was definitely made a fief of Denmark. The duchy of Holstein, on the other hand, in which there was little or no Danish blood, was a fief of the Empire, and though in the early middle ages a Count of Holstein became Duke of Schleswig and subsequently, in the reign of our Henry VI, one Christian of Oldenburg was elected ruler of the two Duchies and also of Denmark, the union of the three was purely personal. Holstein is by long association closely allied to Schleswig and Schleswig is in part Danish but there is no ethnological bond between Holstein and Denmark. The two Duchies retained the Saxon Law, excluding female succession to the throne, whereas, Denmark did not.

The three, however, shared a common history till the death in 1863, of Frederick VII, the last descendant in the male line of Christian of Oldenburg. Fifteen years earlier Frederick, foreseeing trouble, tried to incorporate them entirely in Denmark, but they, jealous for their ancient particularism, rebelled and chose for their duke one Frederick of Augustenborg, with whom, it is interesting to note, was a certain Count Reventlow.

The Germanic Confederation, which at that time represented a very incompletely united Germany, intervened, and a desultory war between the Federal forces and Denmark followed. This was closed by the Treaty of London, by which the Powers, without sanctioning the union of the three states, recognized Prince Christian of Glücksburg, the heir to the Danish crown, as heir also to the Duchies.

In 1863 Christian succeeded to the throne of Denmark, but the German Diet again backed the claim of Frederick of Augustenborg to Schleswig and Holstein. But the real power in Germany lay not with the Diet but with the two powerful states of Prussia and Austria. Prussia was now dominated by the masterful Bismarck and he, though quite prepared to use force to deprive Denmark of valuable territory, particularly of what is now the great naval harbour of Kiel, had no wish to see the Federal Diet, or its nominee Frederick of Augustenborg, get it either.

Prussia had no shadow of claim to it, but to Bismarck might was ever right, and the only obstacle in his path (besides the scruples of most of his own colleagues, including his Sovereign) was the rival power of Austria. He proceeded to induce Austria to join with Prussia in

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"BLIND" GUNNER'S THREE SHOTS.

A REMARKABLE FEAT.

One of the dearest and most remarkable feats of gunnery of the war occurred at the Dardanelles, when the Queen Elizabeth, in co-operation with the first kite balloon ship the Manica, sunk with three shells a 12,000-ton enemy transport loaded with troops and stores, which lay over twelve miles away on the other side of a mountainous peninsula.

To one who stood by the telephone cabin at the time it seemed amazing. Through the glass window of the little office the operator could be seen sitting at the table. Over his head were strung the pieces of the telephone through which he communicated with the yellow balloon that hung high over the ship in the pale blue of the Mediterranean sky, and too, with the officers on the bridge.

The operator wrote: Balloon to Q.E.C. 12.1 open fire on enemy transport M.22.3. High over the sea the observer in his creaking basket had seen in the shining strip of water below the dappled light the great transport lying in the narrows. The mighty 15 inch gun roared, and its shell could be heard travelling with an even thunder, mile after mile through the air, changing its note to a lower key as it crossed the coast line, and rushed on over the land. The clamour faded slowly away and died in a remote explosion. "12.3 500 yards over," wrote the quick moving pencil in the cabin.

A TRIUMPHANT SONG.

Again the gun roared out, and the shell sang its triumphant song which slowly died away. "12.3 200 yards over," wrote the pencil. The mechanics sat restfully in the deep shadows of the screen which veiled in the balloon desk. On the bridge could be heard the clack clatter of the daylight lamp signalling to the great grey battleship. The yellow balloon floated placidly on a sagging wire in the afternoon sky. It was hard to realise that one of the most awful and deadly demonstrations of scientific destruction was in progress.

The gun spoke a third time far away could be heard the faint thud of the bursting shell. "12.3 direct hit," wrote the pencil; and then, almost without a break, it continued: "Transport settling down forward. Bows under. Ship half submerged. Sinking rapidly. Forward funnel submerged. Stern settling. Ship entirely disappeared." With three shots the long, grey battleship had sunk the big enemy transport far away beyond a range of tall hills. The blind gunners had been directed by the eyes in the air. It was a notable performance.

Austrians detested. Then, as is well known, he picked a quarrel with Austria and declared war alike on Austria and the Diet.

From that war, which was ended by the battle of Sadowa (or Koniggratz), Prussia emerged as the victor of Germany. Large portions of which she annexed to herself, and absolute owner of Schleswig-Holstein. She proceeded to construct the Kiel canal, and so found her naval greatness. She did indeed promise that the northern part of Schleswig, which was purely Danish, should be allowed a plebiscite, to decide whether or not it should be united to Denmark, by the pledge (Article V of the Treaty of Prague) was never fulfilled and in 1870, by a secret agreement with Austria, it was abrogated. Schleswig-Holstein, though unwilling at the time to be incorporated with Denmark, had even less wish to be swallowed up by Prussia and

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WORLD TRIUMPH OF DEMOCRACY.

SIR BERKELEY MOYNIHAN ON ANGLO-SAXON CIVILISATION.

Harold Begbie writes in *Daily Chronicle* as follows:—Harold is a man aflame with two idealisms—moral idealism and intellectual idealism. He finds life very good because it contains the love of man and woman, the love of parent and child, and because there are flowers, the stars, and ocean, and trees. And he finds life very good because the brain is a beautiful instrument not only for conquering the roughest and most obstinate opposition of nature, but for carrying its victory into the invisible kingdoms of the human spirit.

Few men have seen more of the hideous havoc wrought by war than this brilliant surgeon, whose creative achievements have made his name famous throughout the world. And yet no man has a deeper gladness and a richer joy in this terrific struggle, no man more rejoices that it has come, no man is more certain of the ultimate good it holds for the human race. He faces the agony and bloody sweat of Armageddon with eyes which see something very like Millennium beyond the smoke of battle.

To crush Germany, for the idealist, is not to get a dangerous rival out of the way, but to destroy a loathsome disease which for too long has assailed the soul of man. He hates Germany with an implacable disgust of the foul. She is for him everything which a nation should not be—her culture a veneer, her civilisation coarse and vulgar, her manners offensive, her soul odiously and abominably materialistic. To humble her pride is for him a triumph of righteousness; to destroy her power a vindication of life's essential holiness. This for him is sufficient atonement for the anguish and loss of war. But he sees something in the war infinitely more glorious than the destruction of Prussianism, and it is of this greater blessing, this more majestic glory, that he now speaks as the supreme compensation for our blood and tears.

THE NEW SPIRIT IN OUR MIST. "The one thing," he says, "which can make atonement for all the agony and loss of this tremendous struggle is the new spirit in our midst which is just beginning to create the unity of the Anglo-Saxon race. This movement is far and away the greatest political event in the history of the world. Nothing can more dismay the Germans. Nothing should so encourage our Allies and reassure the small nations. It is an event literally of the most tremendous significance. It means the world triumph of democracy. But there is a danger. The politician must not meddle too materially in the matter. He must be told that it is on sacred ground. Only a disinterested man can ensure that any attempt to base this unity on political or commercial interests. The basis is spiritual.

"No nation is less materially minded than the American. It is a nation of idealists, a nation singing with enthusiasm for the highest and deepest things of life. If Americans love us, it is not for our big Navy or for the extent of geography covered by the United States; it is rather for the moral achievements of our race, for our domestic virtues and for the contribution we have made to the science, law, literature, art, and philanthropy of the world. It is our character which quickens their emotion, our intellectual life which they respect.

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RAVAGES OF WAR.

NEW FACES FOR MUTILATED SOLDIERS.

Of all the results of war horrors, facial disfigurement seems the most cruel. What answer is there to the appeal: "How can I work with such a face? How can I live with my family or my wife with me?" Many can help the cripple, but few can administer to the need of such as these.

At Val de Grace, the large military hospital in Paris, there are hundreds of soldiers who have suffered no crippling in their bodies but have horrible facial disfigurements. The famous French surgeon, Dr. Morestin, is there using his utmost skill in making these maimed less repulsive. The men must often remain a long time at Val de Grace because each layer of grafted skin must heal before a new one can be applied. There are perhaps 2,000 mutilated faces of disfigured soldiers in France.

For more than a year Captain Derwent Wood, an English sculptor, has carried on research experiments in a hospital in London and has produced a permanent substitute for the rubber and gelatine ears and noses already being supplied to maimed soldiers. These masks are modelled after photographs taken before the injury, and are cast in silver, after which they are realistically painted in oils to resemble the former appearance of the patient. Sometimes two birds or more of a man's face can be replaced by this new process.

Published reports of Captain Wood's research studies reached the United States in 1917, and so came to the notice of Anna Coleman Ladd, a Boston sculptor. Mrs. Ladd went at once to France under the auspices of the American Red Cross and has been rapidly developing her work after Captain Wood's methods.

Mrs. Ladd began her work in a large bright studio in the artists' quarter of Paris. After passing through an attractive courtyard, overgrown with ivy and peopled with statues, and up a narrow staircase one reaches her workshop. On the walls hang posters of French and American flags and a service flag with two stars—one for her husband, Dr. Maynard Ladd, who is medical adviser of the American Red Cross in the French advance zone.

Mrs. Ladd's patients have grown attached to this sunny room. Problems have been solved here which, at the beginning, seemed insurmountable.

For instance, one mangle wants a mask to cover his nose, an eye, and only half a cheek. The problem of how to make it hold—this mask ending in the middle of a cheek—has to be worked out. Another mangle does not want to wear spectacles, which aid in securing a mask firmly to the head. The case must also be treated individually.

MAKING THE MASKS. A row of plaster casts hanging on the wall of the studio indicate the first step in the process. Immediately after a mangle asks to have a mask, a cast of his face is made. From the negative mould a positive one is made and on this the new face is modelled in plastiline. Carefully following photographs and taking hints from the man himself, a good likeness comes from Mrs. Ladd's skillful hands. "My brother and I look a good deal alike," one soldier said, and the brother was asked to come to the studio. "I've a friend, whose eyes are the colour of mine," said another, and the friend was needed as a model.

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TELEGRAMS.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Jan. 31.

The silver market is quiet. It will be closed to-morrow.

When the new face is modelled and approved by the patient, it is sent to the galvanic plant and a galvanic plastic deposit is made of copper. After repeated experiments this has been reduced to the thickness of a visiting card and weighs from four to nine ounces. It is firm and light to wear and neither bends nor twists out of shape. By carefully filing the edges for each individual case, there is no pressure on the facial parts and little consciousness on the part of the wearer of the extremities of the mask. Inside is put a thin layer of silver which eliminates all possibility of harm from the metal. There is space for ventilation and for dressing, if surgical treatments continue. Mrs. Ladd has heard of a patient who, after several months' treatment, has been able to get on with more depth, more dimness or more immor.

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OUR PEKING LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, December 21.

To-day there appears in the local press an authorised statement which gives the Government version of the course of the negotiations with the South and reveals the failure of the South to respond to the conciliatoriness of the North. The document shows that the Government yielded practically every point pressed by the South without success, as the deadlock still exists. Chapter and verse are given in support of the statements made which go far to creating the impression that every compromise made by the Government was followed by increased demands from Canton, concluding with the threat of the South to ruin China's representation at the Peace Conference by sending delegates of its own. By way of commentary on Southern ideas of compromise may be mentioned the fact that Canton has recommended that a well-known member of the Kuomintang be the Government's eleventh delegate! Yet Canton cannot agree upon the personnel of its own delegation. The Government is ready, Canton is uneasy. With whom rests the blame for delaying the settlement which is needed to reorganise this distracted country?

Owing to the great financial stringency which is ever present in the Peking administration, the Ministry of Finance has approached the Banking Consortium with the request that two million taels of the salt surplus be released. Recognition of the Government's urgent need will probably induce the bankers to accede to the request that China be permitted to have some of her own money.

Chinese ladies are being aroused to an interest in Red Cross work, like their sisters in other lands. A very successful meeting was held this afternoon in the west city in order to put the work of the newly established Chinese Women's Red Cross Society on a practical basis. Madame Hsiung Hsi-ling presided. The feature of the occasion was an address by the wife of the President. Madame Hsu suffered from sore throat and her speech was read by Madame Ni. The need for assisting the Chinese soldiers in Siberia engaged the attention of the meeting, and the advisability of doing something to prevent typhus among the troops was discussed.

An interesting story is related regarding the Nanking seizure of opium. A man in the Ministry of War obtained a permit to transmit seven coffins from Peking to Nanking. He altered the figure to eleven. Seven of the coffins actually contained corpses and probably also opium. The other four contained opium alone. The enterprising smuggler made one mistake which led to his undoing. He dropped two of the coffins en route, probably for interested friends. When he reached Nanking with only nine coffins the railway officials demanded explanations. He said that although he had a permit for eleven coffins he had only brought nine. The story was too thin. "Telegraph" inquiries elicited the information that eleven coffins had left Peking. Then the coffins were examined and the nice little deal was discovered. This gentleman was foolish enough to blame the Minister for War for the transaction and he has added this amiable individual to his list of enemies.

The subject of extraterritoriality which is as big as its terminology is long and awkward, is engaging the attention of a number of Chinese who think they have only to make a request to the Santa Claus at the Peace Conference and it will be handed down to them. China must prove her fitness, as had Japan, before the Powers consented to give up this form of protection for their respective nationals. One humorous remark was made the other night on this subject which should not be lost. It was suggested that if the wealthy Chinese had no place of refuge such as is afforded by the foreign settlements they would have to go to Hongkong or Japan for the desired protection. Consequently the demand for extraterritoriality may be suspected of British and Japanese inspiration in order that wealthy Chinese may be attracted to Hongkong or Japan.

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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rate of subscription to "The Hongkong Telegraph" is \$36 per annum. (Payable in Advance.)
The rate per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. Single Copies, Daily, ten cents.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshing, Canton, who are our agents there.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union.
Office address: 11, Ice House Street.

BIRTH.

Spit:—On January 1st, to Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Spit, of 4, Lyemmoon Villas, Kowloon, a son, Johannes Nicolaas.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1919.

POLAND'S STRUGGLE.

No-one who has a thought for weak nations struggling to obtain freedom from long-standing oppression can look on at the events happening in Poland without a feeling of sympathy and a hope that the Polish patriots will at long last come into their own. Poland has had a history full of tribulation and suffering, but through centuries of oppression she has never lost her national aspirations. To-day, when the rights of the weak are being re-won and the evils of despotism being smashed, Poland looks hopefully to the dawn of a new and better era. She yearns for full liberty, and as an earnest of her desires she is marshalling her forces in preparation for assuming the obligations of self-government once again. Paderewski, the famous pianist and patriot, is at the head of the movement, and we are told that a Coalition Government is on the eve of establishment. But the enemy is still within the gates and in the midst of her plans for freedom Poland has still to pour out the blood of her sons.

But for the iron rule of oppressors, Poland would to-day have been a great and prosperous country. Before its dismemberment it had an area of 280,000 square miles, with a population of some twenty-five millions. But in its chequered career it has suffered three partitions, at the hands of Russia, Prussia and Austria. On the occasion of the last of these, King Stanislas resigned the Crown and later died broken-hearted in the Russian capital. When the French fought the Russians, great hopes were placed in the promises of Napoleon, who rallied around him a faithful army of patriots, but the only thing accomplished by Napoleon was the establishment of the Duchy of Warsaw. On the fall of Napoleon, Poland was granted a Constitution, which continued until 1830, its separate government lasting until 1864. Four years later it became Russian territory and its name was erased from the map. Since those far-off days, Poland has still kept before her the ideal of ultimate freedom. To-day, when she sees liberty being vindicated, her hopes and aspirations take on a new and fresh impetus. In this war, Poland has suffered as few nations have. Ground by Prussia on the one side and Russia on the other, her lot has, if possible, been even worse than that of Belgium. What her people have suffered is beyond description, and even at this time she is passing through the fiery furnace kindled by the Huns and the Bolsheviks. What has happened in Belgium and France—the looting, the butchery, the slave-driving—has all been re-enacted in this distressed land which cries aloud for deliverance.

Amidst all the turmoil and trial of the moment, the arresting figure of Paderewski stands forth in bold relief. He has given up his music and come back to the land of his birth to help in steering his beloved nation to brighter days. The German authorities have ordered him to leave, but he has refused point-blank and means to see the business through. We trust that he will prove the saviour of his race. The Germans, of course, are trying might and main to stifle Poland's rightful aspirations. They intend to place themselves in power by force and then to appear before the Peace Conference as the real rulers of the country. But the Allies must know the truth. They cannot be fooled by the Huns, who are doing with the Poles what they fruitlessly attempted with the Belgians. Will the Allies be content to stand by and say nothing? That is unthinkable. Poland has a just claim to their moral, and so far as is possible, material support. It should be liberally given, so that one more nation, during this time of world reconstruction, may be freed from the shackles which have for so long bound it but never succeeded in killing its soul.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

PALESTINE'S FUTURE.

Reuter has been so pre-occupied with matters in the Home country, namely the General Elections, that he has failed to tell us what are the incontestable rights of France in Palestine, Syria, Lebanon and Armenia of which Havas messages speak so laconically. We were told in a cable from Paris, dated the 30th ultimo, that M. Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, speaking in the Chamber of Deputies, said that England had recognised the incontestable rights of France concerning Palestine and the adjacent countries. Close on the heels of this announcement came another message, again through the Havas Agency, telling us of "the grave questions and serious demands concerning Syria and Palestine which M. Clemenceau may raise at the Peace Conference on behalf of France," adding that these questions have been half received in advance. We are in a sea of speculation as to what all this prelude. Palestine has been conquered mainly by the British forces, a French naval detachment taking Beirut and Aleppo. France's "incontestable" claims could not conceivably go beyond these two cities, but it seems as if France is not going to be appeased with the handing over of those places won by French arms, for if M. Clemenceau's words can be literally interpreted, they mean that France's ambitions in the Middle East cover a larger radius. It looks as if Palestine may be a bone of contention at the Peace table. We had been led to believe that the Allies had come to a definite understanding regarding the government of this misruled country. We had an assurance from Mr. Balfour, given on behalf of the British Government to the Jews that the British would help to establish a Jewish National Home in Palestine. President Wilson promised that he would support that claim of the Jews to Palestine. We could hardly think that any of the Entente group other than Great Britain could have a claim on Palestine. British blood has been shed on the soil and the country has been developed during the tenure of the British occupation by British capital. It is essential that there should be unanimity between the Allies on all important points before they step into the Peace Congress; to thresh out the main principles there, would be confusion worse confounded. In the meantime we console ourselves with the hope that whatever France's claims may be in Palestine, Syria and Armenia they will not be outrageous.

Oh, what a fall there has been my countrymen! The tide against the Asquithians has carried everything before it. Almost all those whom we have hitherto looked upon as men of administrative genius have gone by the board. The Election results have been a seven-days wonder, even to the staunchest Lloyd Georgian. How the times have changed! When Asquith's Government was in power, Mr. Lloyd George was cruelly lampooned in the British Press and every epithet suitable for an enemy was hurled against him. He was described as a tight-rope dancer and Billingsgate abuse was his daily ration. It is now the figure of Moses leading his flock into the Promised Land. The Old Asquithian "gang" are now the Die-Hardis. In fact every member of the Asquith Cabinet has had the damper put on him, if we except the Rt. Hon. Edwin Samuel Montagu and Mr. Churchill, the former of whom deserted the Asquithian fold and was embosomed in the Lloyd Georgian clique. He was Under-Secretary of State for India under the Asquithian regime and the right-hand man of Mr. Asquith. He became in the Lloyd Georgian Government Secretary of State for India, and has been returned for Cambridgeshire. Among those of the "Old Gang" who have lost their seats are the Rt. Hon. Herbert Samuel, who was Postmaster-General of England and Secretary for Home Affairs in the Asquith Government, Rt. Hon. Sir John Simon, Rt. Hon. C. E. H. Hobhouse who was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and the visiting certain houses each night and threatening the inmates. Accused had a knife attached to his person by a string round his waist, and, on the way to the Police Station, made several attempts to escape. Mr. Wood, the accused, was fined \$100, or three months' hard labour.

We are asked to direct special attention to the announcement that a united mass meeting is being held in the Theatre Royal to-morrow evening at 9 p.m. under the chairmanship of Commodore Garner, R. N., in connection with the Day of National Thanksgiving and Prayer.

No money, nothing to eat, no friends; nowhere to sleep—no nothing. Those were the reasons given to Mr. Melbourne by a Chinese youth, this morning, as an excuse for snatching a gold ornament from an amah. One month's hard labour and twelve strokes of the birch was the penalty.

The formal opening of the Bank of East Asia, Ltd., took place this morning, the interior of the premises being suitably decorated for the occasion. Mr. Kan Tung Po, the Manager, received the guests of whom there was a constant stream throughout the morning, during which light refreshments were served. We wish the venture every success.

Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister Plenipotentiary to the U. S., has the sincere sympathy of his many friends in the death of Madame Koo, on October 10, of pneumonia following Spanish influenza. Madame Koo was a daughter of the ex-Premier Tang Shao-yi. She was noted in Washington diplomatic circles for her ability, vivacity and charm.

The new programme at the Victoria Theatre will doubtless attract big week-end audiences. A magnificent film, "The Girl with the Green Eyes," is the main feature, this being one of Pathe's fine Gold Rooster series. It is splendidly produced and very effectively acted. The other items include a most interesting American Gazette.

News was received in the Colony yesterday, and has since been confirmed, that the Service Dollar, for the Military, has now been fixed at an exchange rate of 2/- for pay up to £300 per annum and in cases of pay above that figure, half will be paid at 2/- and half at the current rate of exchange. It is presumed the naval units will also come within the scope of this scheme, although no official confirmation has yet been received.

A Japanese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, this morning, with being in possession of an offensive weapon, without permission. Sergeant Cockle said the accused was one of a gang of youths who made a practice of visiting certain houses each night and threatening the inmates. Accused had a knife attached to his person by a string round his waist, and, on the way to the Police Station, made several attempts to escape. Mr. Wood, the accused, was fined \$100, or three months' hard labour.

DAY BY DAY.

THE SWEETNESS OF SELF-DENIAL WEARS WITH TIME AND BECOMES REDUCEDLY EASY.

To-morrow is the 20th anniversary of the foundation of Gordon College at Khartoum.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 4-16d.

The time for playing off the rounds in the Royal Hongkong Golf Club Captain's Cup Competition has been extended one week.

The names of Mr. W. Thom and Mr. J. Gibson have been added to the list of authorised architects and the register of chemists and druggists respectively.

Mr. C. D. Melbourne made \$9 in five minutes for the Government, this morning—fines from hawkers. Taken a six-hour day and three hundred working days a year, this works out at something in the region of \$200,000 per annum.

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1894.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for week ending January 12, 1894.)

THE DOLLAR.
January 5.—The rate of the Dollar, on demand, to-day, is 2s. 3d.

MR. F. H. MAY.
January 8.—Mr. F. H. May, Captain Superintendent of Police, returned to the Colony from Shanghai, yesterday.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE ELECTION.
A meeting of the Justices of the Peace was held this afternoon, for the purpose of electing a representative on the Legislative Council.

A PRESENTATION.
January 9.—As a token of gratitude and mark of the esteem in which he is held by the local Police Force, many of whom have, from time to time, been carefully and skilfully nursed by him, Mr. L. Stevenson has, we learn, been presented with a gold locket and sleeve links, by the Force, upon the occasion of his retirement from the post of Senior Wardmaster of the Government Civil Hospital, on a well-earned pension.

IT WAS EVER THUS.
January 10.—An itinerant hawk caught in the act of retailing kerosene oil in the streets yesterday, without a licence, looked in at Mr. Hastings Arbuthnot Road chambers, this morning, and after a brief discussion decided to graciously contribute \$5 to Her Majesty's Exchequer for the sake of peace and harmony, if for no other more selfish reason.

RECKLESS DRIVING.
January 11.—Although scarcely a day passes but some glaring case of careless driving fairly paralyses onlookers, yet it is often remarked that the attention of the magistratus is seldom drawn to offences of this nature. To-day, however, a gharry-driver had to "face the music" owing to his having driven his trap over the toes of a coolie, in Queen's Road, yesterday.

FLATTERING IMITATION.
January 12.—Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery. We are glad to note that our local contemporaries are following the Telegraph's lead in denouncing the disgusting condition of the drains in the Colony.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.
"The same old game."—In the Supreme Court to-day:—Counsel for plaintiff in a partnership suit (on being informed that his client cannot sue):—"Well, My Lord, I have only just had the writ put into my hands this morning and I ask for an adjournment, as I know very little about the case. His Lordship (indignantly):—"Then why on earth do you come into Court at all?" "Ignorance is bliss."—Case adjourned till next Monday.

"SIDE."
Our evening contemporary's dramatic critic suggests a "respectable bar for the patrons of the dress circle at the City Hall Theatre would be a good idea." Is not the bar adjoining the stalls respectable enough for the fastidious dandies of the D. C.? If not, where is the defect, where the lack of respectability? The peach-blossom representatives of "Brownie" and "Grannie" usually occupy seats in the dress circle as near the Vice-regal box as they can possibly manage and to go downstairs and drink with the common habitues of the stalls would be *infra dig.* The Mail man ought to bring a bun and a bottle of milk to refresh himself between the acts.

A SIMPLE CURE FOR COLDS.

A hot bath at bed-time followed by a laxative is the best treatment for a cold, and the best laxative is

PINKETTES

These dainty little sugar-coated pills dispel constipation, cure biliousness, sick headaches, torpid liver, pimples, and ill-smelling breath. If you cannot obtain Pinkettes where you live, send 50 cents for a trial to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 E. 23rd St., New York, N. Y.

THE FANCY DRESS BALL.

AN UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS.

The Fancy Dress Ball, arranged by Mr. W. A. Dowley and by kind permission of the Military Authorities, and courtesy of the St. Andrew's Society, held at the Cabaret Dance Hall, last evening, attracted a large number of devotees of the "light fantastic." All concerned in organising the function are to be congratulated upon providing a most enjoyable evening. Music was provided by the Band of the 18th Infantry and a Filipino string band, whose excellent playing, coupled with a perfect floor, left nothing to be desired from a dancer's point of view. The wants of the "inner man" were efficiently catered for by Messrs. Wiseman, Ltd., and the general proceedings were under the supervision of Mr. W. A. Dowley, who was most energetic and assiduous in his duties. The dancing commenced soon after nine o'clock and by half past nine the floor was crowded. Although fancy dress was optional, the greater percentage of those present wore fancy costume, which included Memphis, Night, Indian Rajah, Mandaria, Coster, Red Indian, Girl, Parsee Lady, Currier, Jockey, Carmen, Hula Girl, Toreador, Spanish Girl, Bacchus, Britain, Goliath, Fisher Girl, Roman Gladiator, Greek, Cards, Vivandiere, Perrier, Pierette, and many other novel and excellent costumes. The dancing was continued to well after midnight and all voted it a most successful function.

The prizes, which took the form of War Bond tickets, were awarded as follows:—Ladies:—Miss Razavet, Red Indian; Mrs. W. J. Carroll, Hula Girl; Miss Morris, Night; Gentlemen:—Mr. A. H. Carroll, Greek; Mr. Ward, Coster; Mr. Chunyut, Toreador. The net proceeds are to be devoted to War charities.

GERMANS IN CHINA.

PARLIAMENTARY ANSWERS.

In the House of Commons recently, answering Mr. Outhwaite, Sir G. Cave said the German Government had refused to ratify the agreement for an exchange of prisoners concluded at The Hague in July unless His Majesty's Government were prepared to guarantee that the Germans in China would be neither interned nor removed from the country against their will. Information with regard to the German refusal to ratify the Hague Agreement for the exchange of prisoners is contained in written answers which Sir George Cave, the Home Secretary, has given to questions by Mr. Joynson-Hicks.

Sir George Cave states that the question of the Germans in China was first raised by the German delegates at The Hague on June 24, when they were informed that the matter was outside the scope of the Conference and would not be discussed. The question was again raised by the Germans on several occasions, but in each case the same reply was given. Ultimately the German delegates refused to sign the Agreement unless they were allowed to add after their signatures an expression of their personal opinion that the ratification of the Agreement should depend on the settlement of the matter, and Lord Newton and General Belfield felt that it would not be justifiable by refusing this request to endanger the signature of an agreement which if carried out, would be of advantage to the British prisoners of war. The order forbids number of civilian enemy subjects in China is about 3,290, of whom 1,724 are women and children. The German claim is to be a delegate at any political conference, to assume the conduct of any political campaign, to attempt to coerce or intimidate any railwayman in exercising the franchise, and to become a candidate for any political office. As there are about a million officers and employees of the American railways, Mr. McAdoo's order should be repatriated.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The demise of the once famous American humorous weekly *Punch* seems to have had little or no notice in this England. Maybe because it has been so long a-dying. The mortal sickness came upon it with the death of its most famous editor, H. G. Bunner, in the late nineties. It had, occasional spells of lusty health, but never managed to be its old self again. Originally issued from St. Louis in German, in 1877 it moved to New York and changed its language to English. Amongst its list of contributors in those days one finds Brander Matthews, Eugene Field, B. Nye, and John Kendrick Bangs. Joseph Keppler was its brilliant and chief cartoonist. His brilliancy became strangely dim with the death of *Punch's* editor. It is said the artist worked his ideas to Bunner. In its heyday *Punch* had no rival. Unfortunately fashions in humour change—any old volume of *Punch* will prove that. But *Punch* has the knack of keeping up to date. That perhaps explains the common plaint, "*Punch* isn't what it was!" *Punch* has died because it couldn't keep up with the fashions. It has left no successor, unless it be *Life* which is of a rather different calibre.

The unwritten laws of an officers' mess—a touchy subject at the best of times, and more so at the present, when so many gallant young officers are drawn from a society unused to the shibboleths of "fashionable" life—are the subject of a booklet by Lieut.-Col. E. G. Mackenzie, sometime instructor of a school for infantry officers. The points dealt with include where to sit, when (and when not) to smoke, official calls and "card-shooting," generally, how to treat waiters, strangers, and other officers, guests, and how to drink the King's health. If you dine with the Royal Marines you will make yourself very conspicuous if you stand up on this occasion, as ordinary mortals do, for the Royal Marines (and certain regiments originally raised as marines) drank the Royal toast sitting, because the "tween decks" of the old days did not permit them to stand up. When a young officer goes to a dance given by the N.C.O.s or men of his regiment he must beware of the fatal error of offering to pay for his drinks. He is warned, too, to beware of the drinks themselves, which are plentiful and of strong measure. He is advised to leave early, but on no account to "cut" any dances without searching for his partners and apologising to them.

One wonders what our railwaymen at home will think when they learn that Mr. McAdoo, the Director General of the American Railways, has issued an order telling all American railroad officials and men to keep away from politics. In his order he states that when the railroads were under private control they were frequently used for partisan political purposes, that railroad corporations were often adjuncts of political machines, and that even sovereign States were dominated by them at times. He remarks that contributions to campaign funds and the skillful and effective coercion of employees were some of the means by which it was believed that many railroads exerted power and influence in politics. All this, he goes on to say, must stop now. The Government controls the railways, as there is no selfish or private interest to be served, nor any incentive to would be of advantage to the political activity of the part of British prisoners of war. The order forbids number of civilian enemy subjects in China is about 3,290, of whom 1,724 are women and children. The German claim is to be a delegate at any political conference, to assume the conduct of any political campaign, to attempt to coerce or intimidate any railwayman in exercising the franchise, and to become a candidate for any political office. As there are about a million officers and employees of the American railways, Mr. McAdoo's order should be repatriated.

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THE MOST
MODERN
CARS IN
TOWN.

CHINESE WOMAN AS
AMBULANCE DOCTOR.

A NEW YORK INCIDENT.

From the quaintly cut and coloured jacket of a Chinese girl to the matter-of-fact uniform of an American ambulance surgeon would seem to be quite a change, but Dr. Ping Yuen-Tseo, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Ling Han-Tseo, of Nanchang, China, who appeared for the first time recently in New York on duty in an ambulance belonging to Bellevue Hospital, made it with comparative ease apparently. Dr. Tseo has been sent to America by the Chinese Government to be educated, and with Oriental thoroughness, even to the point of experiencing the work of a hospital intern on an ambulance, is completing her medical course here so that she may return to her native land to teach and practice medicine among her own people.

Having been graduated from a boarding school in Kichiang, China, Dr. Tseo and her brother, George B. Tseo, were sent by their Government to study at Northwestern University. After taking supplementary courses at Michigan University and Chicago University, she came to Bellevue Hospital to complete her medical work, and now as ambulance intern is probably blazing the trail for others of her countrywomen. Her brother was graduated in 1917 from the Colorado Mining College as a mechanical engineer.

THE FALLS.

NIAGARA IN WAR TIME.

To escape the war Niagara seemed suitable, being beloved of brides, so I was told. As Oscar Wilde once said, it is the place where water runs the wrong way, though, like the Irishman, I don't see even now what there is to stop it, says P. W. Wilson in the *Daily News*. The American Falls are best displayed; nearer Canada the translucent green is thirty feet deep and cuts a yard and a half of rock every year. Like Germany, the rock is hard on top and soft shale below, which means caves, with the roof of autocracy breaking in under the flow of progress. The gorge has taken twenty-five centuries. Babylon and Egypt mark the whirlpool. Rome rose with the Grand Trunk Cantilever, and Christianity with the International Bridge—Stars and Stripes one end, and Union Jack the other. A thousand years will see the gorge complete, so I was just in time.

I lunched at a hotel by the falls, which make quite a noise. A young man took the seat opposite, having seen the Grand Canyon and the Rockies. We became fast friends, and fast is quite the proper word—like lightning. We would risk life together under the falls, and entered the required cubicle. We stripped entirely, pooled our valuables in a tin box of which I took the key while he paid the dollar, put on pyjamas, which suggested that in America all men are equal, with strong sandals, still wet, and a yellow sweater which refused to include my head. Then we climbed down the bare face of the precipice, plunged into the mist, and became part of the rainbow. In thirty seconds the rainbow soaked us to the skin.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

SOME INTERESTING ITEMS.

Rear-Admiral H. D. Wilkin, D.S.O., who has just been promoted to flag rank is well known on the China Station, where he served several commissions. The son of the late Major Wilkin, 11th and 7th Hussars, he entered the Royal Navy in 1875, served as a midshipman at the bombardment of Alexandria, 1882 (medal with clasp). He was lieutenant commander of the *Widgeon* in the Gambia Expedition, 1891-92, lieutenant commander of H.M.S. *Sparrow* during the South African War (medal). He was in command of H.M. *Otter* on the China Station, when in 1900 the *Sandpiper* went down in a typhoon at Hongkong, on which occasion he rescued the officer and men before she sank (promoted commander for this service). In command of H.M.S. *Clio* for some time in the Western Pacific, he was employed in settling affairs in the Tongan Islands. In December, 1905, he was 17 days ashore at Shanghai in connection with the disturbance there, whilst in command of the British forces landed on that occasion. Rear-Admiral Wilkin retired from the Navy in 1913, and returned on the outbreak of the war, and for some time has been in command of the naval forces at Belfast.

Major-General J. A. Douglas, Indian Army, who has been given that temporary rank after three years in command of a brigade, served in the China War of 1900 as a special service officer at the Relief of Peking (mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp). He also served in the Waziristan Expedition, 1894-95 (medal with clasp), and has been mentioned several times for services in the present war (C.I.E.). Colonel J. A. Meek, Army Medical Service, who has just been placed on the retired list, served with the hospital ship *Maine* during the China War, 1900 (medal). He was on active service in the Sikkim Expedition, 1888 (medal), the South African War, when he was on the *Maine* (Queen's medal with three clasps, mentioned in despatches), and in the present war (mentioned in despatches, C.B.). Paym.-Com. E. E. Silk, R.N., who has been appointed to the *Vivid* as acting paym.-capt. was paym. of the *Orlando* during operations in North China in 1900 (China medal).

After four days of Dumas, I stood at the station, sorry to leave. A marine spoke—one of the original, highly-trained ten thousand. I remarked, "Fine falls you have here!" He looked at me with astonishment. "I never thought much of them," he replied; "I was bred here—but in a tone of pity—lots of people do come every summer—they must find something to please them."

A band played, and suddenly the station, which was part of the street, filled with people, who stopped, looked, and listened. They seemed jolly enough, but one girl, in her teens, wiped her eyes. A khaki company passed with fixed bayonets. Then came the flag, and we all uncovered. Finally, nurses in white and Amazons in brown escorted a little group of civilians, carrying suit-cases. They were the latest handful of that week's draft—a hundred thousand in all. They marched without a murmur to a war four thousand miles away. That was their "Terrapin Trail" to the rock over which blood flows like water.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

NEW COMMISSIONS.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to make the following appointments in the Hongkong Defence Corps, with effect from the 3rd January, 1919:—

Captain J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D., to be Major.
Lieutenant H. W. B. Keanett to be Captain.

Second Lieutenants W. Brown, D. Templeton, F. H. Thomas, R. Sutherland, W. J. Hill, G. E. Marley, and F. C. Hall to be Lieutenants.

These promotions are made subject to the passing of the prescribed examinations.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments are gazetted:—

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe to be an Official Member of the Legislative Council.

Mr. R. G. Shewan to be an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council vice Mr. E. Shellim.

Mr. T. F. Hough to be a Member of the Licensing Board for three years.

Mr. H. J. Gedge to be a Member of the Medical Board vice Mr. H. W. Looker, resigned.
Sergeant H. E. Strange, R.A.M.C., to be temporarily a Sanitary Inspector.

Rural Building Lot No. 143, above Coombe Road, is to be sold by auction at the P.W.D. offices on the 20th inst. It has an area of 10,800 square feet and the upset price is \$1,296.

ASSOCIATE FOR REFRIGERATORS.

The chemical and engineering laboratories of Columbia University have announced that they have "perfected" a new drying process by which meats and fish can be kept indefinitely and then restored to their former state of freshness by the application of water. It is believed that this discovery will serve to increase the world's meat shipping capacity by more than twelve times by doing away with the need of refrigerators.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST.

LOST.—STOLEN, OR STRAY.—ED. Fox terrier dog. Evenly marked BLACK and BROWN on face. Thick set. License No. 258. Reward if returned to 5 Broadwood Road.

LOST.—At the Cabaret Dance last night, a DIAMOND CRES-CENT BROOCH. Will finder please return to MR. W. A. DOWLEY!

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM PENANG.

THE Steamship "HAIYANG" having arrived from above port, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 16th January, 1919, at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godown where they will be examined by Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, on 16th January, 1919, at 9.30 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 14 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No fire insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bill of Lading will be countersigned by

DOUGLAS, LAFFRAK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 3rd Jan. 1919.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CHEESE! CHEESE!! CHEESE!!!

Adds variety to your diet and is healthful food.

AMERICAN CHEESE. COTTAGE CHEESE.

FRENCH " PICNIC "

COULOMMIER,, POTTED,,

GERIN, DREVARD & CO.,



ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING Tel. 11.
AND AT CANTON.

GENERATING PLANTS

SWITCHBOARDS

TRANSFORMERS

MOTORS



SINGON & CO.

IRON & STEEL PRODUCTS

BEST TERMS. COMPLETE STOCKS.

Telephone No. 515.

Established 1880.

GORDON'S DRY CIN.

BOTTLED IN NEW YORK



"CONNOISSEUR'S CHOICE."

STOCKED BY ALL DEALERS.

Sole Agents

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

Wine and Spirit Merchants.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

THEATRE ROYAL

Commencing on SATURDAY, the 11th
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY

EDGAR WARWICK

PRESENTS THE

NEW REVUSICAL-COMEDY COMPANY

IN



IN VARIOUS EDITIONS.

A Feast of Fun, Frivols, Frocks
and Furbelows.

GORGEOUS DRESSES! MAGNIFICENT SINGING!
INSPIRED DANCING!!

THE ATTRACTION OF THE SEASON

Booking at MOUTRIE'S

DRESSING GOWNS



Warm, comfy gowns for lounge wear, made of "Vivella"—"Jaeger" and other wool cloths in attractive designs. Inexpensively priced at \$22.50 to \$35.00 each.

NEW WINTER GOODS NOW SHOWING

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,

14, DES VŒUX ROAD.

Telephone 20



TELEPHONE 346

SPECIALISTS IN GENTLEMEN'S
EVENING WEAR

WE HAVE A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GENTLEMEN'S HIGH CLASS EVENING WEAR, SMART IN APPEARANCE AND OF A DEPENDABLE QUALITY, INCLUDING:

Shirts (Stiff or Pleated Front)	Pumps
Collars	Ties
Gloves	Socks
Waistcoats	Studs and Links

DRESS SUITINGS

STYLE AND FIT EXCLUSIVE

JAMES STEER.

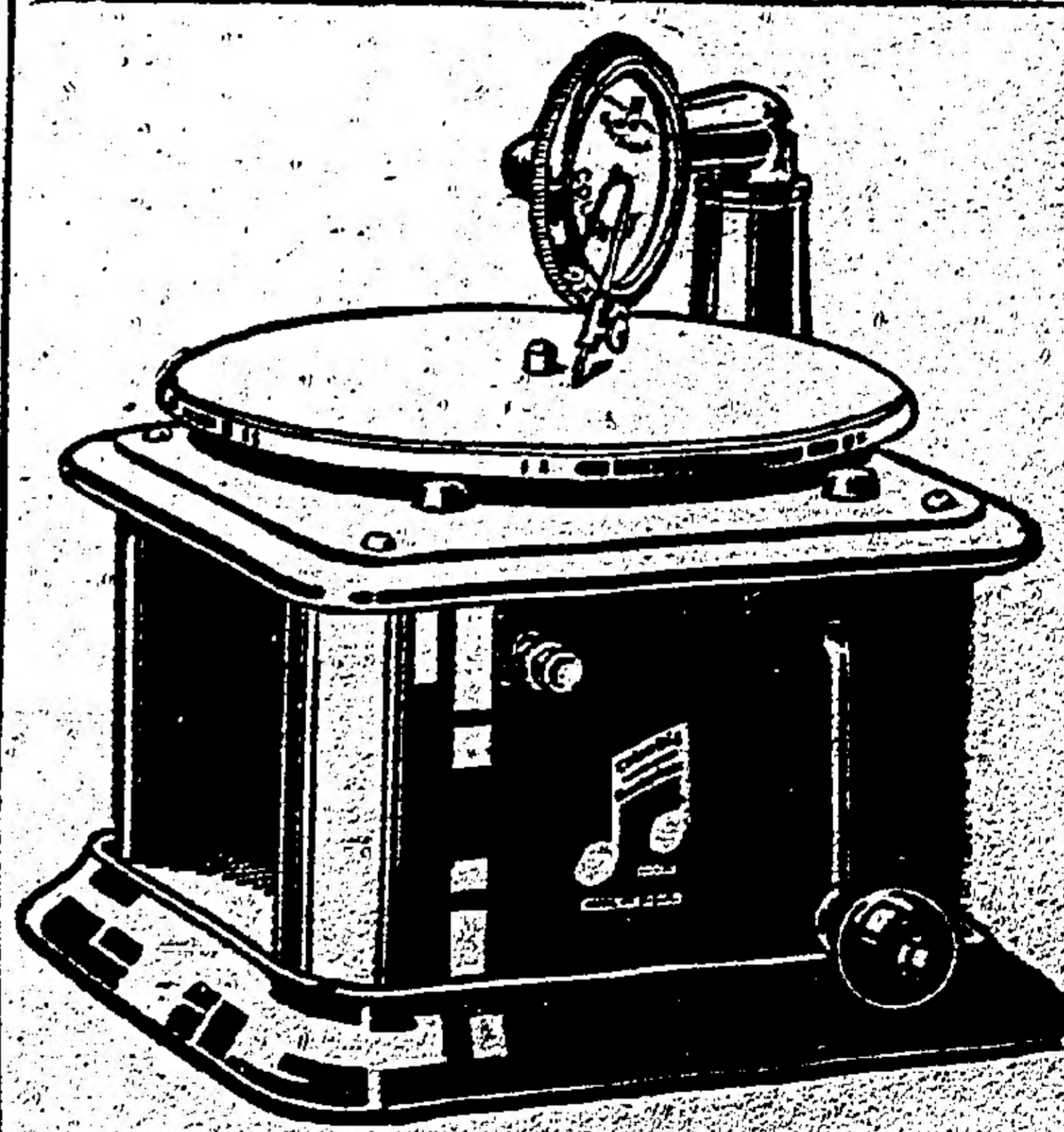
9, ICE HOUSE STREET.
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.

CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS, WATCHES AND NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED UNDER MY PERSONAL SUPERVISION.

Tel. 2877.

Tel. 2877.

THE IDEAL GIFT
FOR THE KIDDIES



THE LITTLE RED BOY

ORAFONOLA

PRICE \$15.00

Plays ordinary 10 inch records in perfect time and tone.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

THOMAS W. SIMMONS & CO.

INC. IN U.S.A.

York Buildings, Hongkong.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR THE

WYOMING SHOVEL WORKS.

WYOMING, Pa. U.S.A.

MANUFACTURERS OF SHOVELS, SCOPES AND SPARE

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.
STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, AUS. RAIL INDIA,
EGYPT &c.

FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON VIA SINGAPORE,
PENANG, COLOMBO & PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong	Due Marseilles	Due London
NORE	23rd February	30th March	8th April
NOVARA	9th March	13th April	23rd
NELLORE	26th March	30th April	10th May

FOR BOMBAY Via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

DILWARA	10th January	due Bombay about 27 January
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FOR SHANGHAI.

DILWARA	to Shanghai only
---------	------------------

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS,
FREIGHTS & FURTHER INFORMATION apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co. E. V. D. Parr,
Hongkong, 27th December, 1918. Superintendent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

PACIFIC SERVICE

FROM HONGKONG FOR VANCOUVER

VIA

USUAL PORTS OF CALL.

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	20th February
EMPRESS OF ASIA	20th March
MONTEAGLE	5th April
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	17th April
EMPRESS OF ASIA	15th May
MONTEAGLE	10th June
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	12th June
EMPRESS OF ASIA	10th July

For particulars regarding passage fares, sailing and reservation of accommodation, also information of ships and descriptive literature apply to
P. D. BUTTERLAND,
GENERAL AGENT, PASSENGER DEPARTMENT,
Phone 1792.

For freight rates and through bills of lading with Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway to all Overland Ports in Canada and United States and to Europe and West India, apply to
J. M. WALLACE,
GENERAL AGENT,
Phone 42.
HONGKONG.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. Agents

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA"
11,000 tons Each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most "Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

s.s. "VENEZUELA"	Jan. 10th, at noon.
s.s. "ECUADOR"	Jan. 29th.
s.s. "COLOMBIA"	

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting and LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special attention is given to the cuisine, and the attendance of passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the P. & O. S. N. Co. and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to:-
Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Chater Road.
Telephone No. 141.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination. Steamer & Displacement. Sailing Dates.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKO. T. 15,450 SATUR. 11th

HAMA T. 12,560 SAT. 18th

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKO. T. 12,560 SAT. 18th

HAMA T. 15,450 SAT. 18th

SHANGHAI, MOI & KOBE. Tensho Maru T. 7,000 SUNDAY, 11th Jan.

LONDON or Liverpool via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez and Port Said. T. 12,510 FRI. 24th

MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane & Sydney. T. 15,490 FRI. 7th

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco and Panama Canal. T. 9,600 WED. 27th

BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo. T. 7,000 WED. 27th

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon. T. 9,950 MONDAY, 6th Jan.

For date of sailing apply at the Company's Office.

Tenshin Maru T. 8,470 TUESDAY, 7th Jan.

Taishan Maru T. 7,000 FRIDAY, 14th Jan.

Bombay M. T. 9,950 MONDAY, 6th Jan.

Shinshichi M. T. 7,000 THURSDAY, 13rd Jan.

For further information apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, S. YASUDA, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

Shipping Restriction Act. Mr. Nakanishi, Japanese Vice-Minister of Communications, states that in view of the need of tonnage for the transportation of foreign rice to Japan and of provisions to Germany and Austria-Hungary after the conclusion of Peace, the Government has no intention to abolish the Shipping Restriction Act, but will try to allow liberal latitude in its application.

A LOST STEAMER. The s.s. Mansel Maru No. 2 (1760 tons), owned by the Tokio Kaifu Kaisha, which left Moji on Oct. 15th for Shanghai with 1800 tons of coal, is now reported as a total loss. The steamer left Moji for Shanghai on Oct. 15th with 1800 tons of coal, but nothing has been heard of her since then. A search was made but without avail. The crew, numbering thirty-eight, is believed to have been drowned.

NEW CHINA-JAPAN LINE. According to a report, the Amagasaki Steamship Company in Osaka has now a plan on foot to start a regular steamship service between Osaka, Shanghai and Tsingtau, via Moji and Nagasaki. The service will probably be started in April next. According to the "Seoul Press," four steamers of 1,500 tons or so will be put on the route, of which two are already in course of construction. The promoters intend to extend the service to Chemulpo, should circumstances be favourable.

TRANSFERRED FROM ARMY TO R.N.R. Still another member of the profession, in the person of Sub-lieutenant Murray Short, R.N.R., has recently been transferred from the Army to the Naval Services. This officer, although holding a good position as chief officer in the Merchant Service, joined up in the Sportsmen's Battalion of the Royal Fusiliers in the early days of the war, and saw considerable service in France. Ultimately he, with many others, when the new Armies were coming along, had, on account of age, to give way to younger, first line troops, and he has, therefore, for some time past, been engaged upon duties in which no actual fighting was involved. As he had joined up especially to see active service, he at once approached the Imperial Merchant Service Guild of which society he had been a member for many years, to assist him in getting a transfer to the Naval Service, and after correspondence on his behalf, which extended over a very long period, the welcome news has just been received by the secretary that he has been discharged from the Army, and has been granted a commission as sub-lieutenant in the Royal Naval Reserve, after considerably more than three years' service in the Army.

MERCHANT SERVICE OFFICERS' INCOME-TAX ASSESSMENT. In spite of the fact that it was decided—due entirely to the strong representations made by the Imperial Merchant Service Guild through their Parliamentary Committee in the House of Commons—well over a year ago that Merchant Service captains, officers, and seamen should be entitled to be assessed for the same rate of income-tax as those serving in the Navy and the Army, mistakes are still made by local surveyors of taxes in assessing merchant captains and officers for their income-tax. A number of these cases have been referred to Guild by members and have been satisfactorily settled on their representations. A case somewhat outside of the ordinary occurred some little time ago, where the wife of a captain member interned in Germany had received her husband's assessment, and in it he had been assessed for the full amount. It should be mentioned that one of the conditions of the pre-war assessment is that they must have been actively employed at sea during the period for which income-tax is being demanded. This captain being a prisoner it was obvious that he could not fulfil these requirements, and the Guild at once took the matter up with the headquarters of the Inland Revenue in London, as they had been successful in a somewhat similar case last year. There were several other matters in the assessment which appeared to be wrong and it was requested that the case should be looked into. A reply has now been received stating that the pre-war abatement of £160 has been allowed in this case, and the notice for assessment having been duly amended, no tax whatsoever is now payable in this case.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

PART AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers. Tons. Leave Hongkong.

SIBERIA MARU 20,000 27th Jan.

TENYO MARU 22,000 30th Jan.

KOKA MARU 20,000 1st Feb. for KOBE.

SHINTO MARU 24,000 5th March

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers. Tons. Leave Hongkong.

KITO MARU 17,400 13th January.

ANYO MARU 153 0. 18th March.

NIPPON MARU 11,000 7th May.

Shippers are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, Manager, KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.

Monthly Service between

NETH, INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO.

S.S. "TJISALAK" will sail for JAVA Ports

on the 6th, January, 1919.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.

All steamers carry a fully qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points to the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.

General Managers, York Buildings.

Telephone No. 1574.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "CHINA"

(15,000 tons, American Registry) (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "CHINA"

January 9th, 1919. February 6th, 1919.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Prince's Buildings, 100 House Street. Tel. 1934.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

or to BEISS & Co, Canton

Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1919.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

General Agents,

Telephone No. 141.

SHIPPING NEWS.

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SHIPPING.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong Jan. 4, 1919.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Telephone No. 1574.

Yok Building.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain. Leaving.

Haitan ... A. E. Hodgins ... TUES. 7th Jan. at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co., General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—(Subject to Alteration)

For Steamship On

SANDAKAN ... Maunsang Wed. 8th Jan. at noon

MANILA ... Loongsang Fri. 10th Jan. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI ... Taisang Thur. 17th Jan. at daylight

CALCUTTA LINE—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but it is expected to be resumed in the near future. The line is operated by the S.S. "KAWASANG" and "VITIM" calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE—The s.s. "VAN WAGEN" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through bills of lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A regular service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when convenient.

GOA-CEYLON LINE—Sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up to date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kaitum, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datar.

TIEN-TSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Whampoa and Canton.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHEW & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

BANKERS AND FORWARDERS.

ESTABLISHED—1841.

HEAD OFFICE—65 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS—U. S. \$25,000,000.00.

LONDON OFFICES—84, QUEEN STREET, E. C.

6, Haymarket, S. W.

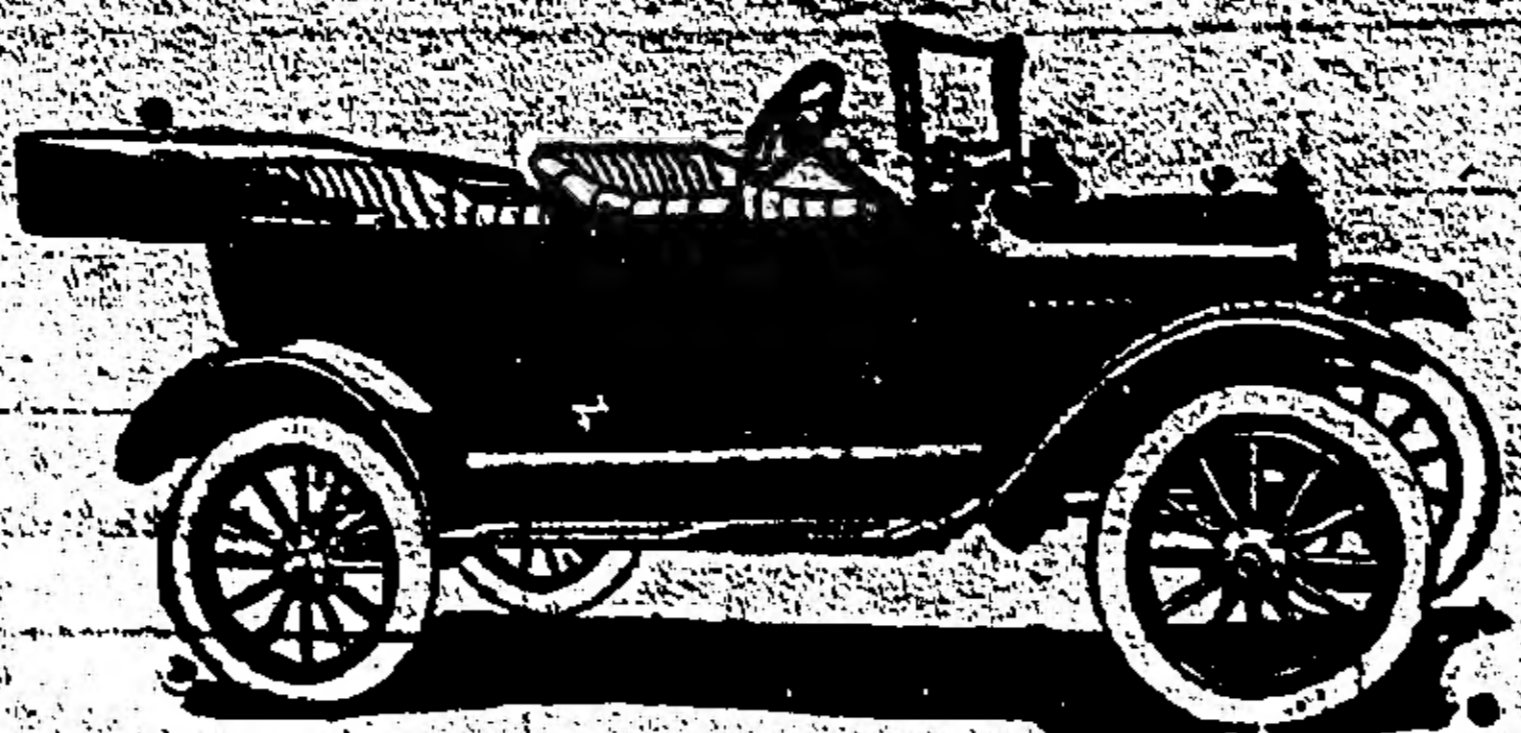
11, Elbury Street, S. W.

Branches & Agencies—throughout the world.

General Banking and Foreign Exchange.

We maintain Foreign Trade and Travel Bureaus.

American Business a Specialty.



Sole Agents for the Canadian Ford

The Ford is "essentially" a strong, light car, being built of Vandalium steel, the lightest and strongest steel made. Weight is the most expensive thing in a motor car. Every additional pound increases the demand on the motor, makes necessary more gasoline and oil, and results in greater wear and tires.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hong Kong.—
2nd Sunday after Christmas.

Continued with the Japanese
War Prisoner Trial Regulations
Manipulated during the Russo-
Japanese War.

BROSSARD, MOPIN & CO.

Telegraphic Address—"BROSSARD"
Telephone—2566.

CIVIL ENGINEERS,
ARCHITECTS and SURVEYORS.
King's Building,
HONGKONG.

Codes, A.B.C., 5th, A.Z. Francis,
Bentley's, Omnibus and Private.

Agencies:—SAIGON, SINGAPORE, HAIPHONG, PEKIN & TIENTSIN.

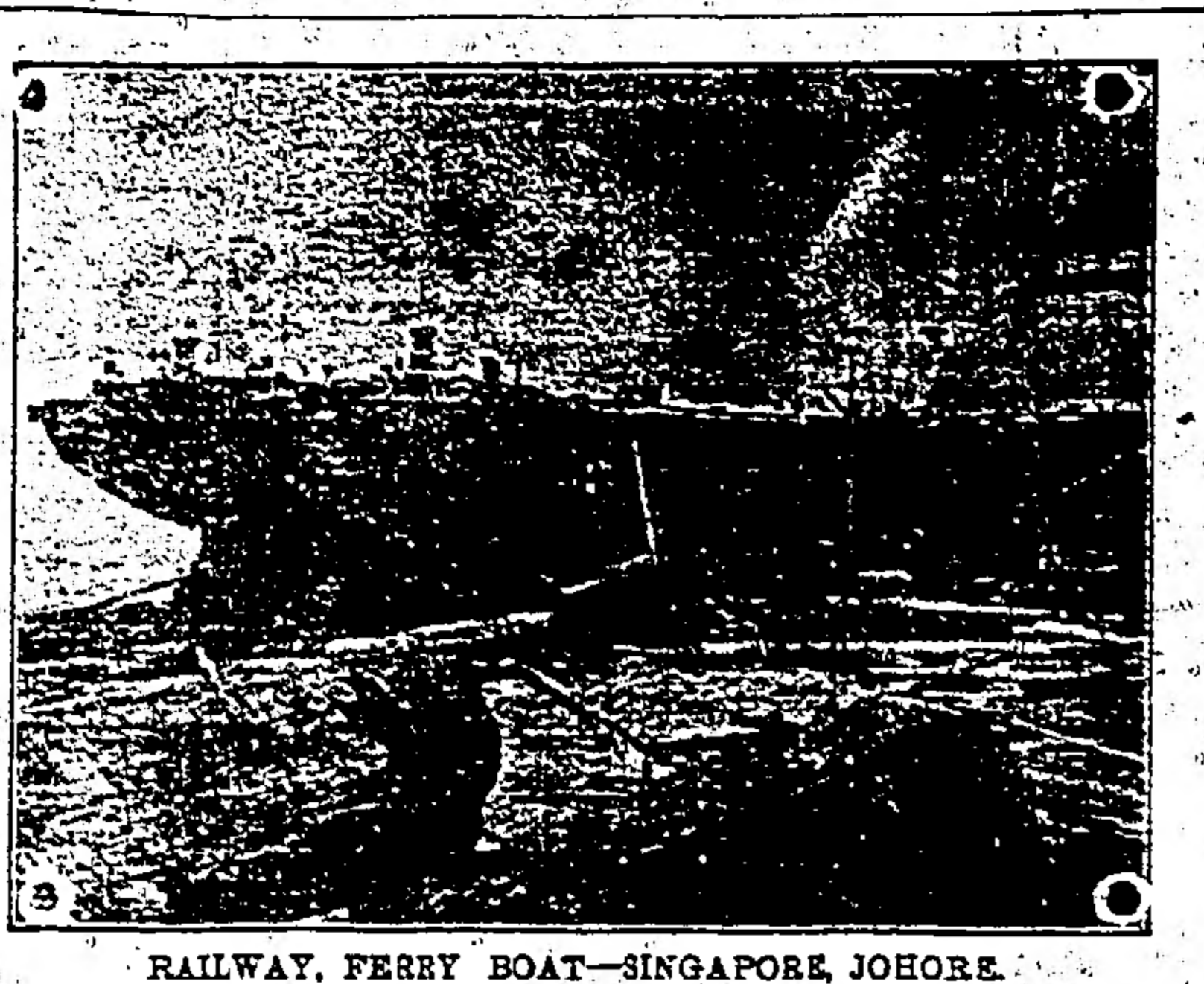
REINFORCED CONCRETE WORKS:

Road and Railway Bridges, Bunde, Wharves, Weirs, Retaining Walls, Dams, Industrial Buildings, Towers, Tanks, Godowns, Frameworks, Culverts, Vaults, Floors, Roofs, Piles hollow and full, all lengths and sizes, Sides and Foundation platforms, Chimneys, Poles for supporting Telegraph and Telephone lines and carrying Electric Light and power.

COMMISSION IMPORT & EXPORT:

Industrial materials for railways, factories, mines, iron, steel, pipes, angle bars, steel joists, iron sheets, motors and Fichet's fire-proof safes.

REINFORCED CONCRETE IS ABSOLUTELY
FIRE PROOF AND OFFERS SUBSTANTIAL
RESISTANCE TO EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.



RAILWAY, FERRY BOAT—SINGAPORE, JOHORE.

MARINE CONSTRUCTION:

Lighters (river and sea) up to 1,000 tons. Hulks, Ferry Boats in steel, wood and reinforced concrete. Sea going ships in reinforced concrete, and wood. Steamers and Sailing vessels up to any tonnage.

IRON WORK:

Frame work, machine tools, boilers and industrial installations.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WORKS:

Private and Public Buildings, Factories, Godowns, Tunnels, Foundations in bad ground, by compressed air, Walls, Drains, Sewers, Churches, Hotels and Hospitals.

M. M. Brossard, Mopin and Co., shall be pleased to study all technical and industrial questions and are prepared to supply specifications and plans on every kind of metallic or reinforced concrete construction which may be required. Address as above or to their agents Wm. C. JACK & Co., Ltd., 14, Des Voeux Road, Central.

Reinforced Concrete SPECIALISTS.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T Demand	3/4	3/16
30 d/s	3/4	5/16
60 d/s	3/4	7/16
4 m/s	3/4	9/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.	
T/T Singapore	142	
T/T Japan	152	
T/T India	Nom.	
Demand India	Nom.	
T/T San Francisco	73 1/2	
co & New York		
T/T Java	184 1/2	
T/T Marks	Nom.	
T/T France	4 3/4	
Demand Paris	4 3/4	

BUYING.

4 m/s L/C	3/5 1/2
4 m/s D/P	3/5 1/2
6 m/s L/C	3/5 1/2
30 d/s Sydney and Melbourne	3/5 1/2
30 d/s San Francisco co & New York	80 1/2
4 m/s Marks	Nom.
4 m/s France	4 50 1/4
6 m/s France	4 55 1/4
Demand Germany	79 1/2
Demand New York	Nom.
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand Calcutta	Nom.
Demand Manila	161
Demand Singapore	142
On Haiphong	234 1/2 prem.
On Saigon	214 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok	46 1/2
Sovereign	5 90 Nom.
Gold leaf per oz	41 40
Bar Silver, per oz	43 7 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS

DISCOUNT PER \$100:	
H'kong 50 cts sub.	par.
" 10 "	\$0.50 prem.
" 5 "	\$1.80 prem.
Canton "	3 1/2 % dis.

NOTICE.

A united Service of Thanksgiving and Prayer will be held in the Theatre Royal on Sunday next at 9 p.m.

Chairman: COMMODORE GURNER R. N. Speakers: THE BISHOP OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG. The Rev. J. KIRK MACONACHIE

NOTICE.

THE Interest and responsibility of Joseph Eddie Bingham in the firm of Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and London, ceases from date hereof.

The practice will continue to be carried on with the name and style unchanged.

A. R. LOWE,
F. N. MATTHEWS,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
E. M. ROSS,
December 31st, 1918

NOTICE.

NEW FERRIES TO KOWLOON WEST

TIME TABLE.

CENTRAL MARKET to YAU MATEI (Public Square) (Jubilee Street) from (Street)	
For KING'S PARK and HUNG HONG	
5 A.M. to 9 P.M.: Every 15 minutes.	
9 P.M. to 11 P.M.: 20	
1st class	10 cents
2nd class	5 cents
3rd class (daytime)	3 cents
3rd class (after 6 p.m.)	4 cents

NEW WESTERN MARKET to MONG KONG TSI (Morrison Street) from (Shanghai Street)	
For YAU MATEI STATION, a. d. Road to KOWLOON CITY	
5 A.M. to 9 P.M.: Every 15 minutes.	
9 P.M. to 11 P.M.: 20	
1st class	10 cents
2nd class	7 cents
3rd class (daytime)	4 cents
3rd class (after 6 p.m.)	5 cents

EASTERN STREET to SAM SUTUNG (West Point) from (East Point)	
For KOWLOON TONG CHEUNG SHA WAN, L. HONGKONG and TAIPO ROAD	
5 A.M. to 10 P.M.: Every 30 minutes.	
1st class	10 cents
2nd class	7 cents
3rd class (daytime)	4 cents
3rd class (after 6 p.m.)	5 cents

THE KAULUNG SZE
YEUK KAI FONG FERRY
CO. LTD.

3rd Dec. 1918.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LTD

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 min.
8.00 " 8.30 " "	" 15 min.
8.30 " 9.00 " "	" 15 min.
9.00 " 9.30 " "	" 15 min.
9.30 " 10.00 " "	" 15 min.
10.00 " 10.30 " "	" 15 min.
10.30 " 11.00 " "	" 15 min.
11.00 " 11.30 " "	" 15 min.
11.30 " 12.00 " "	" 15 min.
12.00 " 12.30 " "	" 15 min.
12.30 " 1.00 " "	" 15 min.
1.00 " 1.30 " "	" 15 min.
1.30 " 2.00 " "	" 15 min.
2.00 " 2.30 " "	" 15 min.
2.30 " 3.00 " "	" 15 min.
3.00 " 3.30 " "	" 15 min.
3.30 " 4.00 " "	" 15 min.
4.00 " 4.30 " "	" 15 min.
4.30 " 5.00 " "	" 15 min.
5.00 " 5.30 " "	" 15 min.
5.30 " 6.00 " "	" 15 min.
6.00 " 6.30 " "	" 15 min.
6.30 " 7.00 " "	" 15 min.
7.00 " 7.30 " "	" 15 min.
7.30 " 8.00 " "	" 15 min.

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.	10.00 p.m. to 10.30 p.m.
11.00 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.	11.45 p.m. to 12.15 p.m.

SATURDAY EXTRA CARS.

1.30 p.m. and 12.00 midnight.	
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SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 min.
8.00 " 8.30 " "	" 15 min.
8.30 " 9.00 " "	" 15 min.
9.00 " 9.30 " "	" 15 min.
9.30 " 10.00 " "	" 15 min.
10.00 " 10.30 " "	" 15 min.
10.30 " 11.00 " "	" 15 min.
11.00 " 11.30 " "	" 15 min.
11.30 " 12.00 " "	" 15 min.
12.00 " 12.30 " "	" 15 min.
12.30 " 1.00 " "	" 15 min.
1.00 " 1.30 " "	" 15 min.
1.30 " 2.00 " "	" 15 min.
2.00 " 2.30 " "	" 15 min.
2.30 " 3.00 " "	" 15 min.
3.00 " 3.30 " "	" 15 min.
3.30 " 4.00 " "	" 15 min.
4.00 " 4.30 " "	" 15 min.
4.30 " 5.00 " "	" 15 min.
5.00 " 5.30 " "	" 15 min.
5.30 " 6.00 " "	" 15 min.
6.00 " 6.30 " "	" 15 min.
6.30 " 7.00 " "	" 15 min.
7.00 " 7.30 " "	" 15 min.
7.30 " 8.00 " "	" 15 min.

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.	10.00 p.m. to 10.30 p.m.
11.00 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.	11.45 p.m. to 12.15 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS
By arrangement at the Company's Office.
Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON.

BOLSHEVISTS IN BERLIN?



YOU might think so, but it's not the case. The picture merely represents what we should like to see during these last days of the sale of St. Andrew's Society War Bond Tickets. FIVE DOLLARS might bring you TWENTY FIVE THOUSAND. It's a chance of a life time, and probably the last chance of the kind that Hongkong will offer. Half of the money goes to War Charities; the rest, after paying expenses, goes to you, if you are one of the lucky ones. If you are not lucky, well, you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you have contributed to a good cause. The way to be lucky is to BUY TICKETS and BUY THEM NOW.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY WAR BOND TICKETS \$5 A TICKET \$5

On sale, till 15th February, at all Banks, Stores, Hotels and Clubs.

UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that certificate No. 84 dated Hongkong 21st May 1912 for 42 shares Nos. 83 6/7 18317 registered in the name of DELMIRA ALVARES has been LOST OR STOLEN and should this certificate not be produced before the 18th January 1919 a new certificate for the shares will be issued and the original certificate will be treated as Null and Void.

UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY LIMITED

Dated Hongkong 28th Decem-ber 1918.

G. R.

Any European Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1914. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

LONDON DIRECTORY

(Published Annually)
enables readers throughout the world to communicate direct with English MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and Suburbs, it contains lists of EXPORT MERCHANTS with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply; also a list of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal Provincial Towns and Industrial Centres of the United Kingdom. Business Cards of Manufacturers and Dealers are included.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY, 40, AVE. S. Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.

BANKS

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 Months	3% per annum
For 6 Months	4% per annum
For 12 Months	4 1/2% per annum

LOOK POON SHAN,
Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital — Francs 45,000,000.
Paid up — 22,500,000.
(1/2 of the Capital, i.e. Francs 15,000,000, subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors: Andre Berthelot.
General Manager: A. J. Perrotte.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Boulevard des Capucines, PARIS.

BRANCHES:
SHANGHAI PEKING HONGKONG TIENTSIN HAIPHONG YUNNANFU

1. FRANCE: Société Générale pour l'Avancement du Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. LONDON: London County Westminster & Parry's Bank Ltd. London City & Midland Bank Ltd. NEW YORK: Redmond & Co. Correspondents in the chief commercial centres of the world.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKEND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Special facilities for French exchange. V. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:
Queen's Building, 2 Chater Road. Tel. 2440.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE (FRENCH BANK).

Head Office: 15 bis Rue La Fayette, Paris.
Capital — Frs. 45,000,000.
Reserves — 50,000,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Saigon
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	London	Singapore
Colon	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Peking	Tourane
Hanoi	Phu-Nien	Yokohama
	Pondichery	

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The National Provincial & Union Bank of England Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.
IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co. Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

A. SIRE,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, October 21st, 1918.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA LTD.

司公限有行銀東亞
Paid Office
No. 2, Queen's Road Central.
CAPITAL \$2,000,000.00

Directors:
Mr. Peng Wei Ting, Chairman.
Mr. Chow Shon Hon, Mr. Li Koon Chun, Mr. Kan Ying Po, Mr. Mak Ching Kong, Mr. Chan Ching Shek, Mr. Wong Yiu Cho.

Chief Manager:
Mr. Kan Tsang Po.
Asst. Manager:
W. L. T. T. T. T.

All Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities. Terms moderate. Interest allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3% per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4% per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5% per annum.
Kan Tsang Po, Chief Manager.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN ROBERTSON has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.

W. A. HANDBAL & CO.
HONGKONG AND CANTON
January 1st 1919

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital — \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:
Sterling — \$1,500,000 at 2/1
Silver — \$15,000,000
Silver — \$9,500,000

Reserve Liability of \$34,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. Mr. J. H. Ho, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. J. H. Ho, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. J. H. Ho, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. J. H. Ho, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. J. H. Ho, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. J. H. Ho, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. J. H. Ho, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. J. H. Ho, Chairman.

Hongkong-Interest Allowed On Current Accounts at the rate of 3 per cent per annum on the daily balance.

For 3 months 3 per cent annum
For 6 months 4 per cent annum
For 12 months 4 1/2 per cent annum
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application. INTEREST on deposits (subject to the 10% in monthly balance at 3% per cent, per annum) may be made on the following terms: 1. Free or more in the Hongkong Savings Bank. 2. Free or more in the Hongkong Savings Bank. 3. Free or more in the Hongkong Savings Bank. 4. Free or more in the Hongkong Savings Bank. 5. Free or more in the Hongkong Savings Bank. 6. Free or more in the Hongkong Savings Bank. 7. Free or more in the Hongkong Savings Bank. 8. Free or more in the Hongkong Savings Bank. 9. Free or more in the Hongkong Savings Bank. 10. Free or more in the Hongkong Savings Bank. 11. Free or more in the Hongkong Savings Bank. 12. Free or more in the Hongkong Savings Bank. 13. Free or more in the Hongkong Savings Bank. 14. Free or more in the Hongkong Savings Bank. 15. Free or more in the Hongkong Savings Bank. 16. Free or more in the Hongkong Savings Bank. 17. Free or more in the Hongkong Savings Bank. 18. 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